Symposium: Clinical practice:



AN AUSTRALIAN PERSPECTIVE

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With Thanks To Andrew Matthews general manager workforce transformation SHPA



Objective

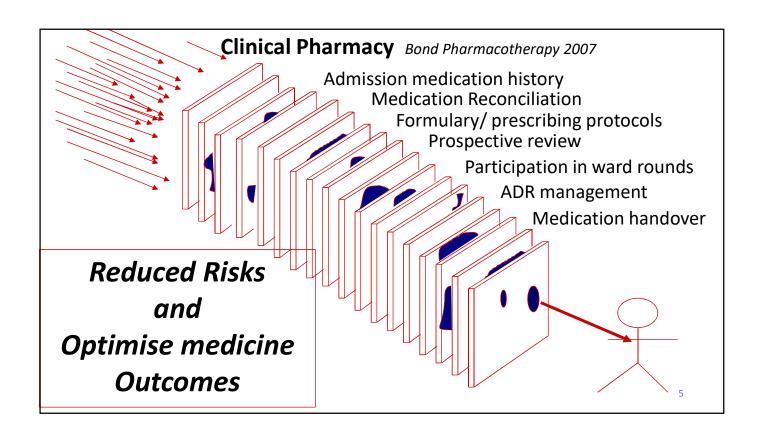


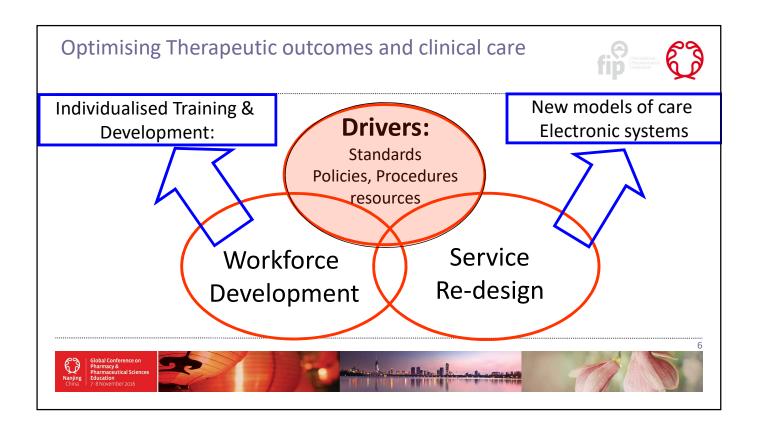
- This workshop will address how to:
 - Transform education of pharmacists to better prepare them for a clinical role
 - From the perspective of a director of pharmacy in a large teaching hospital in Australia who requires his clinical workforce to demonstrate adding value by optimising patient care









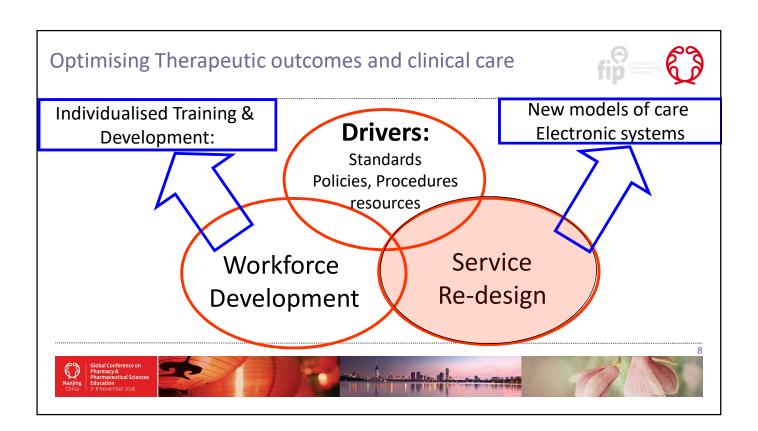


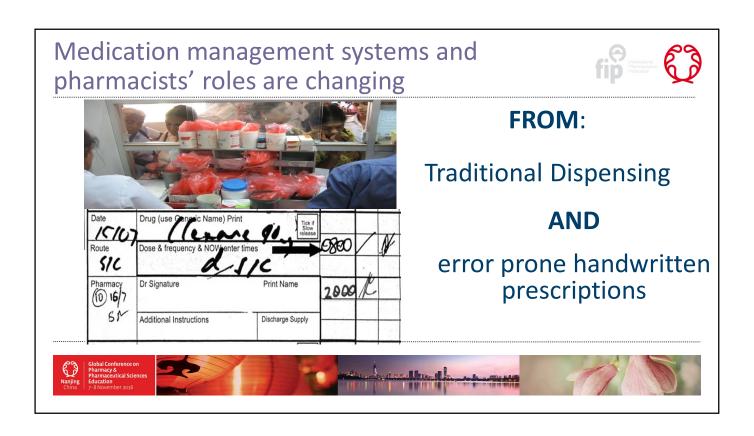


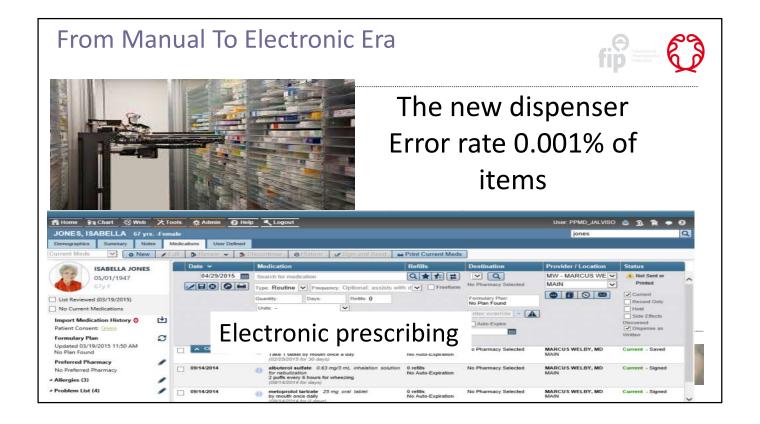
Drivers of pharmacy transformation

- Social, political, economic
- Goal: to optimise therapeutic + health outcomes
- Need: Competent and capable workforce
- Adaptable and transferrable knowledge and skills
- Standards, policies procedures, guidelines
- Consistent, transparent education and training
- Professional recognition by patients and peers









A Perfect Storm





REVIEW ARTICLE

Clinical Pharmacists and Inpatient Medical Care

A Systematic Review

Peter J. Kaboli, MD, MS; Angela B. Hoth, PharmD; Brad J. McClimon, MD, PharmD; Jeffrey L. Schnipper, MD, MPH



Perioperative medication management: **OPEN** expanding the role of the preadmission clinic pharmacist in a single centre, randomised controlled trial of collaborative prescribing

Pharmacist Participation on Physician Rounds and Adverse Drug Events in the Intensive Care Unit JAMA, July 21, 1999-Vol 281, No. 3 267

Lucian L. Leape, MD David J. Cullen, MD

Context Pharmacist review of medication orders in the intensive care unit (ICU) has been shown to prevent errors, and pharmacist consultation has reduced drug costs.





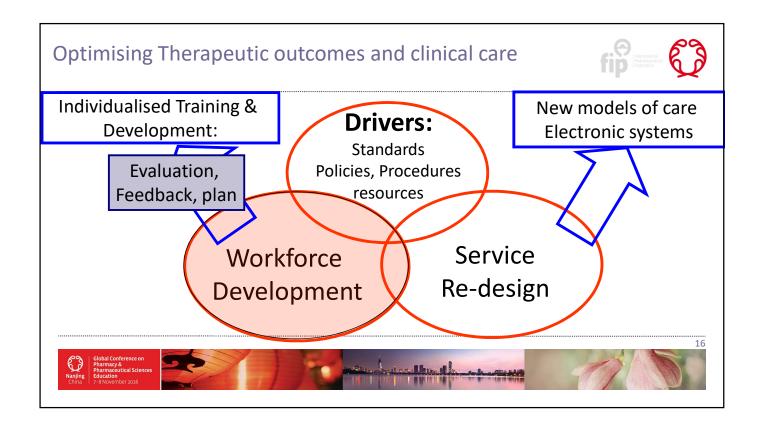
Ambulatory/ out patient clinics roles



- Home and GP based Med
- Surgical pre assessment
- Heart failure
- Hepatitis
- Smoking cessation
- Epilepsy
- Rheumatology







Workforce Numbers vs Performance



Capacity

Workforce Numbers

le Number pharmacist per
patient episode

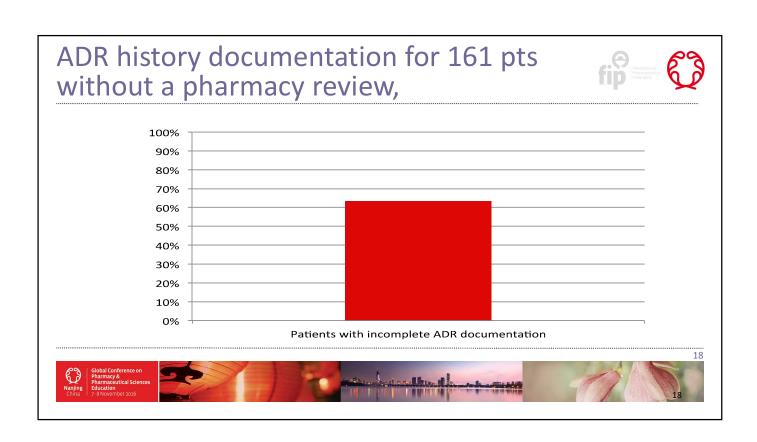
VS

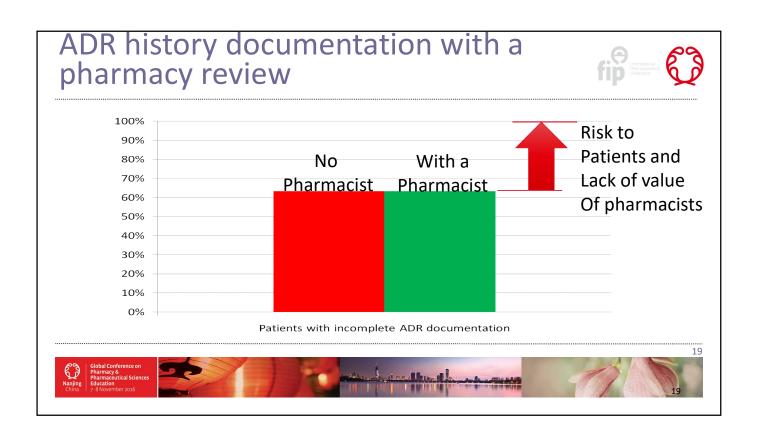
Capability

Consistent competent performance

It is WHAT pharmacists do and HOW well they do it NOT just More pharmacist







Mrs G, 82 yr lady, – On admission

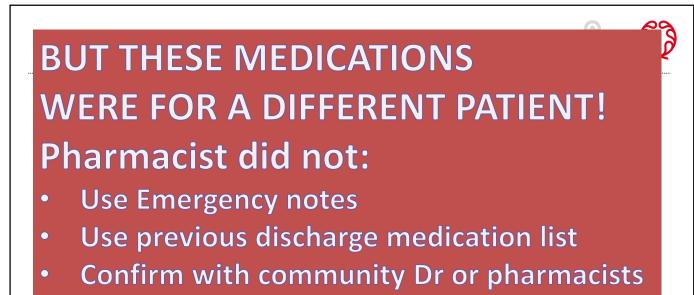


- •RACF, via DEM
- •Presenting complaint:
 - •back pain
- Past Medical History
 - Hypertension
 - Peptic Ulcer
 - •Reflux oesophagitis
 - Osteoporosis
 - Depression

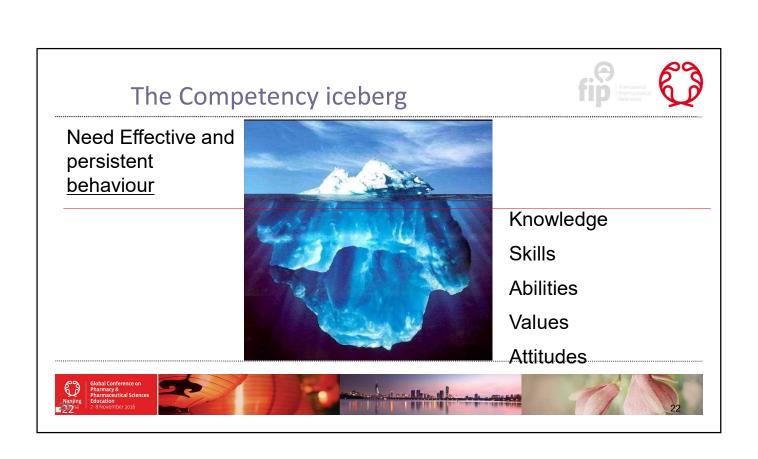
Medication History taken by pharmacist on admission:

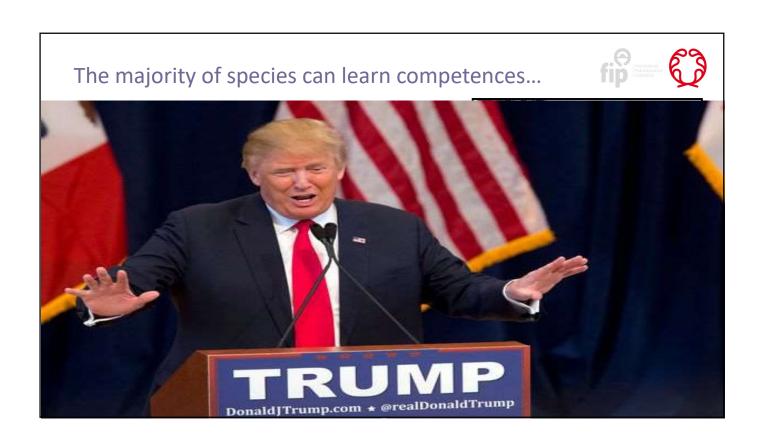
- Metoptolol
- Pantoprazole
- Fluoxetine
- Frusemide
- Thyroxine
- Potassium
- Insulin
- Clopidogrel



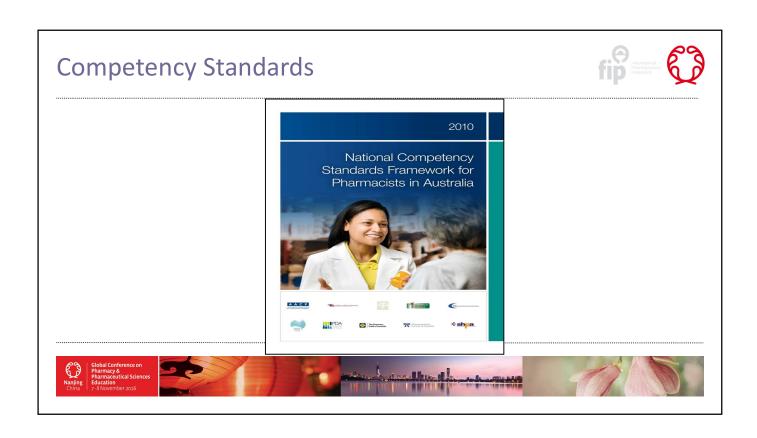


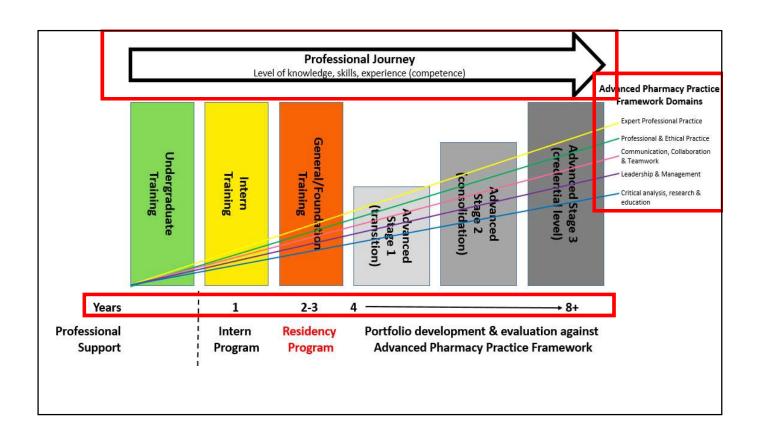
Did not reconcile Problems VS medicines

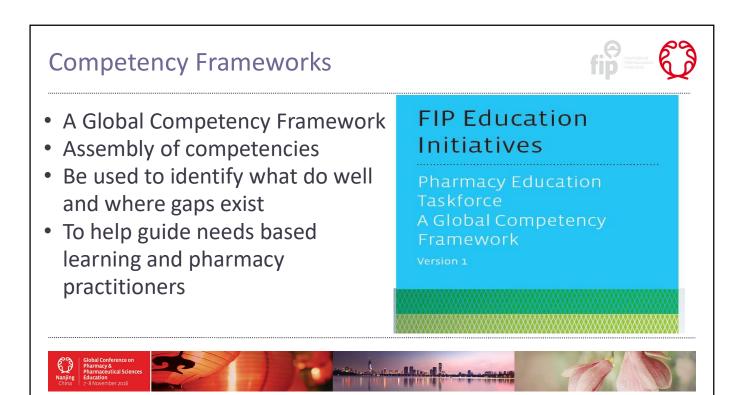


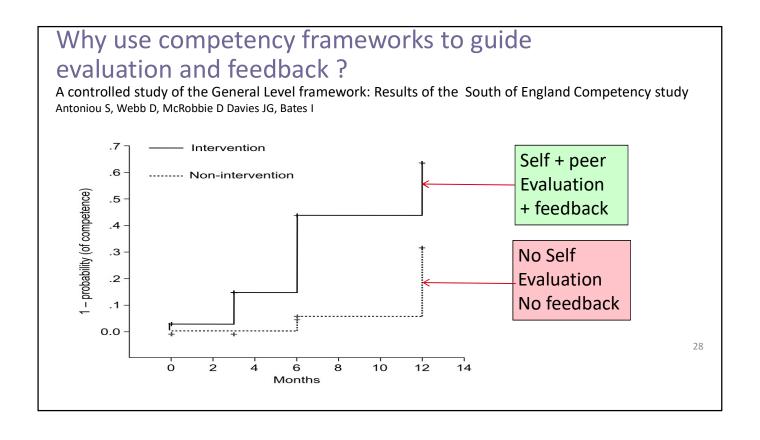


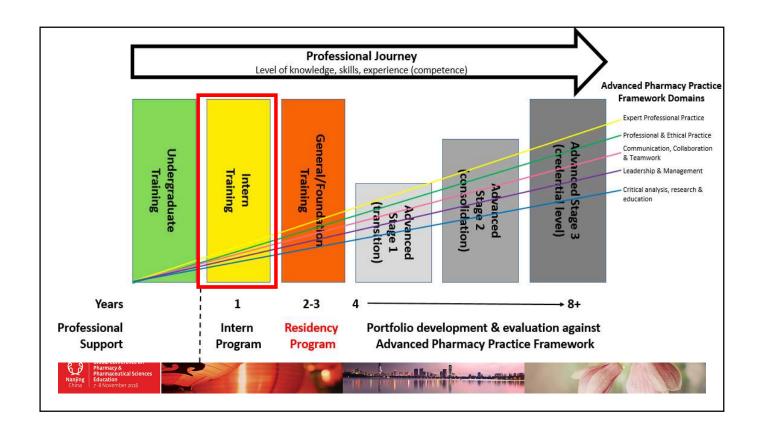


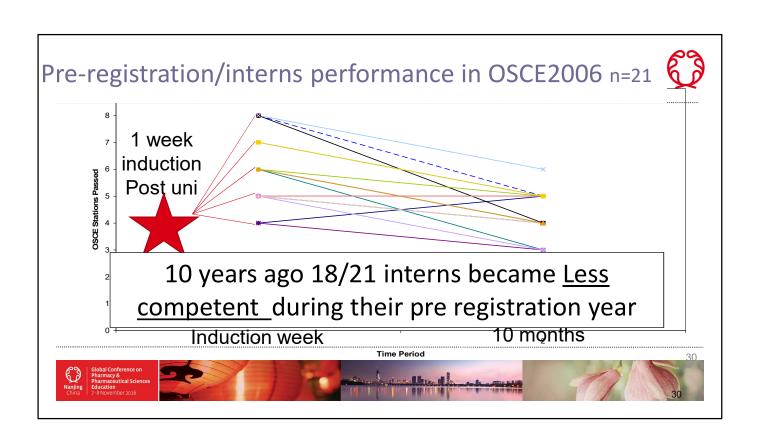










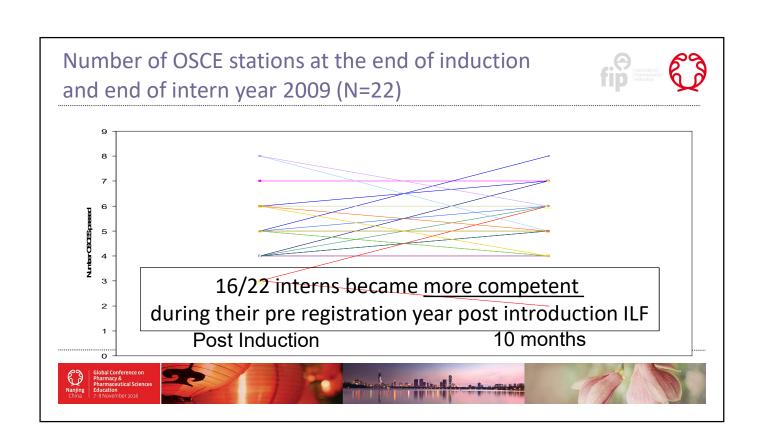


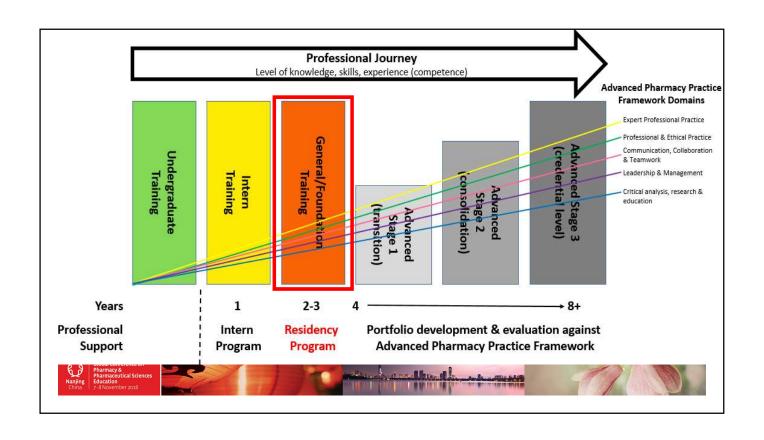
Hospital intern training Supported by Intern level Framework

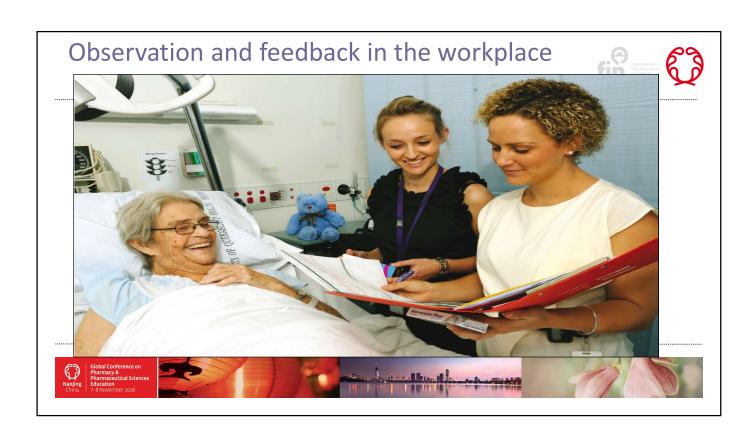


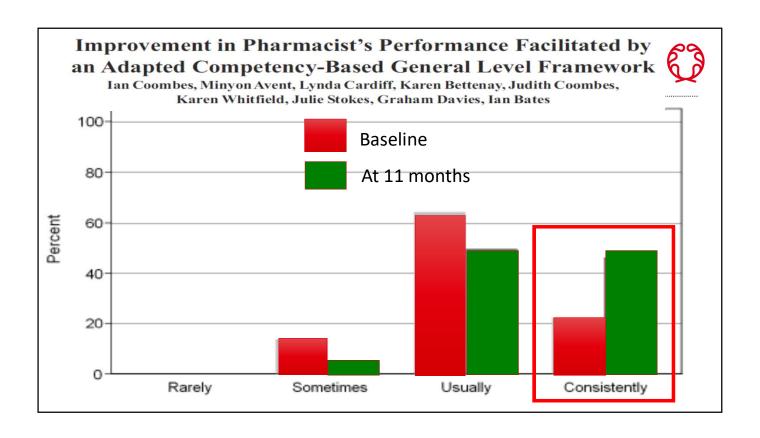
- Performance based competency framework
- Complements Intern Training Program
- Log of activities and competencies
 - History taking
 - Problem identification and resolution
 - Counseling
- Self and peer evaluation

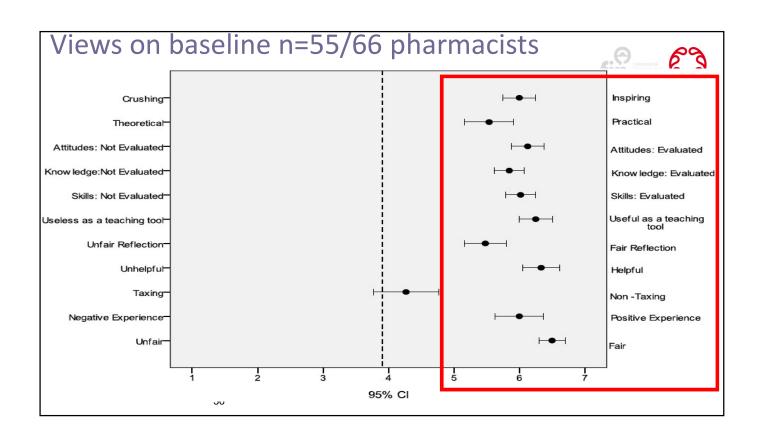












SHPA Residency from 2017...



- Lack existing formal, structured experiential training program
 - Barrier to expansion of pharmacists roles and scopes
- Accredited 2 year structured residency program
- Underpinned by Clinical Competency Framework (Clin CAT)

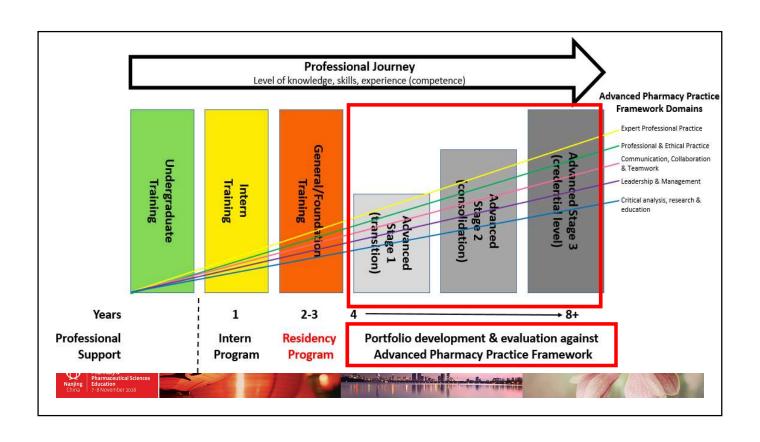


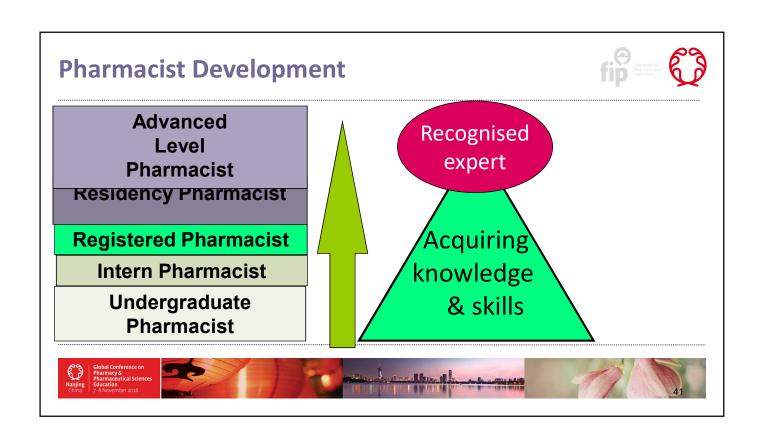
SHPA Residency: Experiential learning

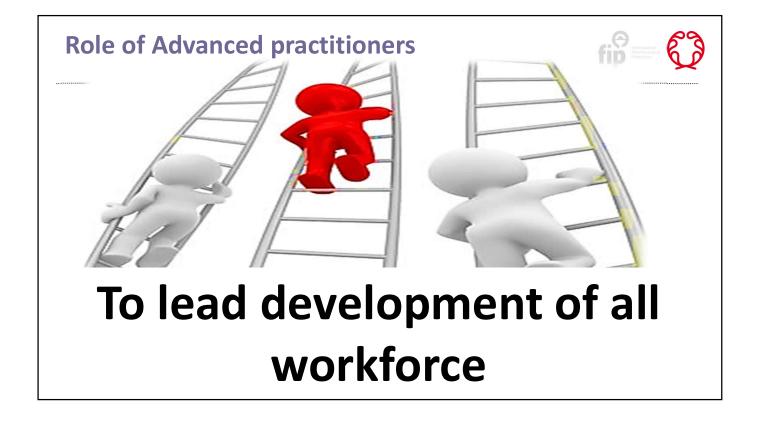


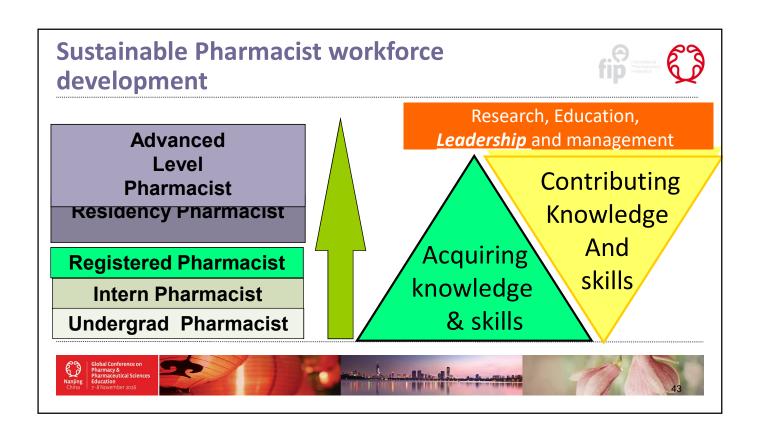
	Jan-June	Jul - Dec
Intern year		
Year 1	Medical	Dispensary, medicine information
Year 2	Surgical	Sub Specialities
Global Conference on Pharmacy & Pharmacy & Education Chna Chna Chna Chna Chna Chna Chna Chn	and the state of t	

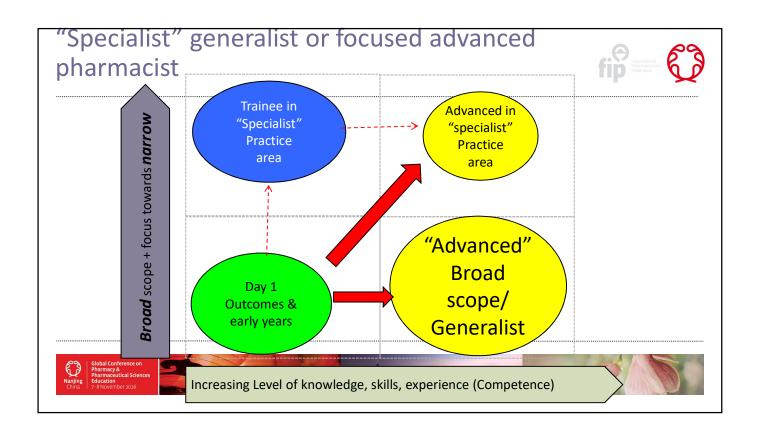
SHPA Residency: Evaluation and Feedback				
	Jan-June	Jul - Dec		
ClinCAT Framework	< 2 months	< 2 months		
Case Base Discussion	1 per rotation	1 per rotation		
Mini Clinical Exam	1 x >3 months	1 x >3 months		
360 ^o Assessment		1 per 12 month		
Portfolio	Evaluations, education, supervision, audits, meetings			
Global Conference on Pharmacy & P				

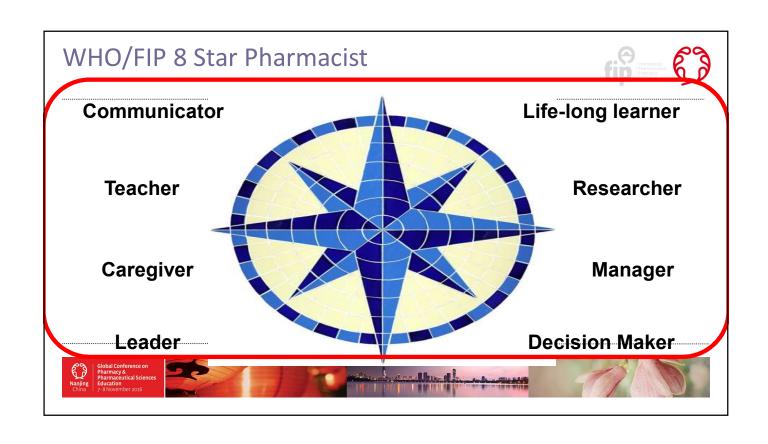














Competency Domains of Advanced Level Framework



Expert Professional Practice

1. Domain: e.g. Promote and contribute to the optimal use of medicines

Networking, Leadership, Influence

- 2. Domain: Communication, collaboration, teamwork
- 3. Domain: Leadership and Management
- 4. Domain: Professional and ethical practice
- 5. Domain: Critical analysis, research and education



Recognition and credentialing advanced practice



- 2015: Australia Pharmacy Council undertook a pilot of credentialing pharmacists against APPF
- Independent evaluation, feedback and recognition
- 43 pharmacists evaluated
- Currently in transition from APC to Professional bodies to seek a sustainable model



Summary



- Patients and providers expect competent workforce
- Improvement in patient care requires optimal pharmaceutical care
- Competency frameworks determine practice and form basis of a curriculum
- Evaluation and feedback against frameworks directs individuals life long learning and development



